

CANNOCK
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



Revised
[Signature]

ANNUAL REPORT

of the
Medical Officer of Health
and the
Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR
1963

AUGUST, 1964

CANNOCK
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL


**ANNUAL
REPORT**

of the
Medical Officer of Health
and the
Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR

1963

AUGUST, 1964



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29090581>

ANNUAL REPORT

Public Health Department,
Cannock Rural District Council,
Penkridge,
Staffs.

Telephone: Penkridge 301/2.

August, 1964.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE CANNOCK RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of presenting to you the Annual Report for the Year 1963. The report has been compiled on the general lines indicated by the Ministry of Health (Circular 1/64).

In the Cannock Rural District in 1963 the Live Birth Rate was 24.1 (adjusted—20.0) per 1,000 population, and the Death Rate 8.0 (adjusted—10.8), compared with the respective figures of 18.2 and 12.2 for England and Wales. There were 786 live births in the Rural District in 1963 (381 male, 405 female) and total number of deaths was 259, live births thus exceeding total deaths by 527. Deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 18 (10 male, 8 female), giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 22.9 per 1,000 live births, compared with a figure of 21.1 for England and Wales. The latter rate was the lowest annual rate ever recorded for England and Wales. Twelve of the eighteen infants who died in the Rural District were under four weeks of age.

Five cases of Scarlet Fever, 35 cases of Whooping Cough, and 475 cases of Measles were notified in 1963, compared with respective figures of 8, 1 and 64 in 1962. No cases of Diphtheria were notified. No cases of Paralytic Poliomyelitis occurred in the R.D.

Malignant diseases caused the deaths of 50 persons (27 male, 23 female) in 1963, 9 (7 male and 2 female) being due to Carcinoma of the Lung and Bronchus. In England and Wales a further rise occurred in 1963 in the mortality from this latter disease, from 895 to 908 per million in men and from 146 to 152 in women. There were no deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis in the Cannock R.D. in 1963.

The mid-1963 population of the Cannock Rural District was estimated by the Registrar-General as 32,560, compared with 31,540 at mid-1962 and 24,166 at the 1951 Census (Census 1961, 30,257).

In 1963 the General Register Office published the County Report for Staffordshire on the 1961 Census. The Administrative County had a population of 983,708 (489,165 males, 494,543 females), 736,113 resident in Municipal Boroughs and Urban Districts, and 247,595 in the ten Rural Districts. The Cannock Rural District had a population of 30,257 (15,158 males, 15,099 females), compared with 24,166 (12,049 males, 12,117 females) at the 1951 Census. The acreage was 56,609, showing 0.5 persons per acre. There were 9,402 private households, comprising 29,621 persons occupying 41,790 rooms in 9,350 structurally separate dwellings. Of the 15,158 males, 6,563 were single, 8,155 married, 393 widowed and 47 divorced. Of the 15,099 females, 5,765 were single, 8,183 married, 1,085 widowed and 66 divorced. In caravans were housed 819 households, comprising 2,045 persons (6.8% of the population). In the Administrative County there were 2,657 households with 6,725 persons (0.7% of the population) in caravans, 922 households (2,516 persons, 0.3% of population) in Municipal Boroughs and Urban Districts, and 1,735 households (4,209 persons, 1.7% of population) in the ten Rural Districts. 4,097 houses in the Cannock Rural District were owner-occupied, 1,012 rented by virtue of employment, 252 rented with farm or business premises, 1,994 rented from Local Authority, and 1,968 (143 furnished) rented from private person or company. Of the 8,366 unshared permanent dwellings, 226 (2.7%) lacked a cold water tap, 2,086 (24.9%) a hot water tap, 1,886 (22.5%) a fixed bath, and 966 (11.6%) a water closet. Of the 856 non-permanent dwellings, 593 (69.28%) lacked a cold water tap, 706 (82.48%) a hot water tap, 722 (84.35%) a fixed bath, and 771 (90.07%) a water closet. 2,032 persons of pensionable age were living in 1- and 2- pensionable households (1-pensionable 1,008, both pensionable 1,024). 115 males of 65 years and over, and 393 females of 60 years and over, were living alone.

In the body of the Report the Chief Public Health Inspector deals with the work of the Public Health Inspectorate during the year.

The Public Health Department expresses thanks to the Public Health Committee and Council for their interest and help in the work of the Department. Thanks are also expressed to the Officers of the other Departments of the Council for their co-operation, and to Dr. D. H. McCollum, who has acted for me during holiday periods, etc.

A. THOMSON,

Medical Officer of Health

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1963

Chairman :

Councillor F. TILL

Vice-Chairman :

Councillor W. J. GARRATT

Members :

Councillors H. Adams, W. Macbell, F. N. Berry, H. T. Bill, Mrs. D. E. Bowen, W. G. Craddock, R. A. R. Elsmore, J. Greenaway, E. W. Hackett, B. M. Jones (Chairman of the Council), W. M. Newell, G. F. Palmer, W. E. Powell, R. S. Stephens, Mrs. W. Taylor, Miss M. J. Walker, W. E. Wellsbury, S. Williams, E. Buxton, H. Pritchard and L. J. Wiles

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health :

A. THOMSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Edin.)

Chief Public Health Inspector :

G. RICHARDSON, Certificate S.I.E.J.B., M.A.P.H.I.
(Cert. Food Inspector)

Additional Public Health Inspectors :

O. W. PARNALL, Certificate S.I.E.J.B.
(Cert. Food Inspector)

D. C. HOUGH, Certificate S.I.E.J.B., M.A.P.H.I.
(Cert. Food Inspector and Cert. Smoke Inspector)

Trainee Public Health Inspector :

G. WILDSMITH

Clerk :

Miss H. SPENCER

GENERAL STATISTICS, SOCIAL CONDITIONS, AND HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Area (in acres)	56,609
Number of Inhabited Houses	9,886
Rateable Value (on new scheme)	£877,165
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£3,470
Yearly Rate levied in 1963/64	8/6
Mid-1963 Population (as estimated by the Registrar-General)	32,560

There were no alterations in the boundaries of the Cannock Rural District in 1963.

INDUSTRIES

The working population of the district is engaged in Coal-mining, Agriculture, Brick and Tile Making, and Engineering.

LABORATORY FACILITIES, AMBULANCE FACILITIES, NURSING IN THE HOME, TREATMENT CENTRES, AND HOSPITALS

Facilities for bacteriological examinations are made available to Medical Practitioners in the area by the Public Health Laboratory Service, Stafford. Facilities include examination of throat swabs, sputum tests, blood tests, etc. The results of all examinations relevant to Public Health are made available to the appropriate Medical Officer of Health. The Director of the Stafford Laboratory is Dr. Mackay Scolley, whose expert advice is readily available to the Medical Officer of Health when occasion demands.

Bacteriological examinations of samples of water are undertaken by the Laboratory Service.

Chemical examinations of samples of water, sewage effluents, etc., are carried out at the County Chemical Laboratory, Stafford, which is directed by Mr. Houlbrooke, the County Analyst.

The duty of providing Ambulance Services is placed upon the County Council as Local Health Authority under the National Health Service Act, 1946. The responsibility for Isolation Hospitals for Infectious Diseases lies with the Regional Hospital Board. School Clinics, Infant Welfare Centres, and Ante-Natal Clinics are made available by the Staffordshire County Council in different parts of the district.

The district is well served by General Hospitals (Wolverhampton, Stafford), and by the General Medical Practitioners practising in the area. District Nurses, Midwives, and Health Visitors do much good work in promoting the health and welfare of the inhabitants.

During the year the Council subscribed to the Central Council for Health Education, whose help is available in Health Education matters. Use was made of Health Education leaflets, etc., relating to Infectious Diseases, Food Hygiene, and so on.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1963

Total Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	259
Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.0
Live Births:—							
Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	786
Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.1
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of Total Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.5
Still Births:—							
Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Rate per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.0
Total Live and Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	802
Infants Deaths (Deaths under 1 Year)	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Infant Mortality Rates:—							
Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 Total Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.9
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.6
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	28.6
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 Total Live Births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.3
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 Total Live Births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.0
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still Births and Deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	33.7
Maternal Mortality (including Abortion):—							
Number of Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Rate per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

In the Cannock Rural District in 1963 the Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population was 24.1, compared with a rate of 18.2 for England and Wales (Comparability Factor 0.83). (Cannock R.D. Adjusted Live Birth Rate, 20.0).

The Area Comparability Factors for use with Crude Birth and Death Rates contain adjustments for boundary changes and make

allowance for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that of England and Wales as a whole. In addition, the Death Rate Area Comparability Factors have been adjusted specifically to take account of the presence of any residential institutions in each area. When local Crude Birth and Death Rates are multiplied by the appropriate Area Comparability Factor they are comparable with the Crude Rate for England and Wales or with the corresponding adjusted rate for any other area.

The Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population was 0.49, the figure for England and Wales being 0.32. 4.5 per cent of the live births were illegitimate (1 to 21). There were 786 live births in 1963 (35 of those being illegitimate), 381 were male children and 405 female. Still births totalled 16 (9 male, 7 female), none being illegitimate.

The Hospital Maternity Units which serve the Cannock Rural District area (among other areas) are Groundslow Hospital, Tittensor; Walsall Manor Hospital; Ivy House, Cannock; The Women's Hospital, Wolverhampton; Burton House, Stafford; New Cross Hospital, Wolverhampton; Victoria Hospital, Lichfield. These have a total bed complement of 205. The Public Health Committee has on several occasions raised the question of the adequacy of the Maternity bed provision serving the Cannock Rural District area. The Institutional confinement rate of 56.5% in 1962 in the Cannock Rural District compared favourably with other areas in the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board area with its population of nearly five million. The Board's ultimate intention was to provide, with new Hospital building, facilities to accommodate 70% of all confinements in hospital in accordance with the recommendation of the Maternity Services (Cranbrook) Report. Progress towards the provision was envisaged by proposed increases in Maternity Bed provision at Bloxwich Maternity Home and Walsall Manor Hospital.

The Cranbrook Committee suggested that the proportion of Institutional confinements should be increased from 64% to 70%.

ENGLAND AND WALES

Number of Notified Births according to Place of Confinement

Year	Domiciliary	Per Cent	Institutional	Per Cent
1958	270,374	36	487,016	64
1959	270,302	35	492,992	65
1960	280,826	35	518,884	65
1961	281,155	34	544,718	66
1962	288,159	34	564,855	66

“There has been a slight increase in the number of Obstetric and General Practitioner Maternity Beds since 1955, when there were 19,583 beds compared with 20,420 in 1962. Increase in beds has not kept pace with extra number of births, coupled with the very slight increase in the proportion of confinements in hospital. Most of the increased work has been made possible by a gradual reduction in the length of stay in hospital. In 1955 average stay in hospital (including antenatal and post-natal patients) was 12.0 days. In 1962 it was 9.4 days. The proportion of postnatal cases discharged on or before the seventh day increased from 7.3% in 1955 to 18.9% in 1959. Whilst every effort to provide extra beds to meet increased demand during the interim period before the implementation of the hospital plan will be made, it is probable that planned discharge from hospital, either very early, i.e., 48 hours after delivery, or perhaps after a week or more in hospital, will be necessary in many areas.

It is important, however, that early discharge from hospital should be planned in advance so that the mother, the General Practitioner and the Local Health Authority can make the necessary arrangements for the mother to continue receiving care during the lying-in period in her own home. The provision of hospital beds for maternity cases was based on the Cranbrook Committee's recommendation of a 10-day stay after confinement with a 70% Institutional Confinement Rate and enough antenatal beds for 20 to 25% of the total births in the area. To provide beds to these standards for a total of 818,000 confinements in the country required 0.58 maternity beds per 1,000 population, compared with 0.48 at present provided. The number of beds in Maternity Departments when the hospital plan was drawn up was 20,531. The plan envisaged provision of 12,451 new beds with closure of 5,869, representing an increase of 6,582 beds. The ten-year hospital plan was based on projection made in 1960 for 1975 of 818,000 live births. Latest projections from General Register Office suggest that there are likely to be 875,000 live births in 1967, 885,000 in 1972, and 891,000 in 1975, and the plan has had to be revised accordingly.

In 1961, 65.59% of all women had their babies in hospital. Of those expecting their first babies, 83.84% had them in hospital, including 87.9% over age 35. It has long been recognised as advisable that certain groups of mothers should have their babies in hospital, and this includes all women over age 35 and those expecting fifth or later child. Unfortunately some of these multiparae least wish to go to hospital. Only 55.56% of these women in fact had their babies in hospital, including 61.11% over the age of 35 years.”

Forty-one (15.8%) of the Total Deaths occurred under 45 years of age. This included 18 deaths under one year. 159 (61.4%) of the Total Deaths were at ages of 65 and over.

65 of the Male Deaths and 38 of the Female Deaths occurred in Hospitals, Homes for the Aged, etc.

Name of Hospital, etc.	Male	Female
Walsall Manor Hospital	9	6
Walsall General Hospital	4	3
Wolverhampton New Cross	7	1
Wolverhampton Royal Hospital	10	3
Stafford General Infirmary	8	6
Ivy House, Cannock	4	5
Fernleigh, Stafford	5	—
Other Hospitals	10	12
Away from Home	8	2
Totals ..	65	38

Of the 152 Male Deaths, 18 were subject to Coroner's Inquest, while another 22 were subject to Post Mortems without inquest. Nine of the 107 Female Deaths were subject to Inquests and five to Post Mortem examinations without inquests.

CANNOCK R.D. DEATHS, 1963

TOTAL, 259

Deaths Circulatory System, 94 — 36.3% of Total.

Deaths from Cancer, 50 — 19.3% of Total.

Vascular Lesions of Central Nervous System, 31 — 12.0% of Total.

DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION

YEAR	DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION	
	Cannock Rural District	England and Wales
1963	8.0	12.2
1962	8.8	11.9
1961	9.6	12.0
1960	9.0	11.5
1959	10.0	11.6
1958	9.0	11.7
1957	8.6	11.5
1956	8.9	11.7
1955	11.9	11.7
1954	10.1	11.3
1953	9.1	11.4
1952	9.3	11.3

INFANT MORTALITY RATE

Deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 18 (10 male, 8 female), one illegitimate. Of these 18 children, 11 were under the age of one week. The Infant Mortality Rate in the Cannock Rural District was 22.9 per 1,000 live births, compared with 21.1 for England and Wales. The figure for England and Wales was the lowest annual rate ever recorded. At the turn of the century in England and Wales the Infant Mortality Rate was about 150 per 1,000 live births.

YEAR	DEATH RATE OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	
	Cannock Rural District	England and Wales
1963	22.9	21.1
1962	22.7	21.4
1961	23.3	21.6
1960	18.8	21.9
1959	18.3	22.2
1958	20.4	22.6
1957	33.0	23.1
1956	18.1	23.7
1955	31.0	24.9
1954	26.6	25.4
1953	52.3	26.8
1952	28.6	27.6

DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE

Age	Sex	Deaths under 1 year of Age Cause of Death	Where Died
3 hours	M	Prematurity	Hospital
6 hours	F	Prematurity	" "
8 hours	M	Prematurity	" "
12 hours	M	Atelectasis	" "
12 hours	F	Prematurity	" "
14 hours	M	Cerebral Haemorrhage, Atelectasis	" "
15 hours	M	Prematurity	" "
2 days	F	Prematurity	" "
2 days	F	Haemorrhagic Pneumonia ..	" "
2 days	F	Broncho-Pneumonia, Mongol	" "
3 days	M	Broncho-Pneumonia, Prematurity	" "
2 weeks	F	Hydrocephalus	" "
3 months	M	Cardiac Failure, Pneumonia	" "
3 months	F	Shock, Asphyxia, Burns, Misadventure (Coroner) ..	" "
4 months	M	Bronchiolitis	" "
5 months	M	Toxaemia, Virus Pneumonia Gastro-Enteritis (Coroner)	Home
5 months	F	Toxaemia, Virus Pneumonia (Coroner)	" "
7 months	M	Asphyxia, Closure External Orifices of Respiration, Misadventure (Coroner) ..	" "

There were 16 Still Births in the Cannock Rural District in 1963 (9 male, 7 female). This represents a Still Birth Rate of 20.0 per 1,000 live and still births, compared with a figure of 17.2 for England and Wales.

Of the eighteen children who died at under one year of age, twelve were under four weeks, representing a Neo-natal Mortality Rate of 15.3 per 1,000 live births. In England and Wales, deaths of infants under four weeks numbered 12,176, giving a Neo-natal Mortality Rate of 14.2 per 1,000 live births.

In England and Wales in 1963, live births registered during the year numbered 856,232, which was 15,632 more than in 1962. There were 18,043 deaths of children under one year of age in 1963, giving a rate of 21.1 per 1,000 live births, the lowest Annual Infant Mortality Rate ever recorded in England and Wales. In 1938 the rate was 52.8.

Total deaths in England and Wales in 1963 numbered 572,881, representing a rate of 12.2 per 1,000 population, compared with death rates of 11.9 in 1962 and 11.9 in 1961. There were 15,000 Still Births in 1963 in England and Wales. In five years 1889-1893 in England and Wales, the Live Birth Rate was 30.8 per 1,000 population and the Death Rate was 19.7.

CANCER OF THE LUNG AND BRONCHUS

The increase in the incidence of Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus continues to cause anxiety. Two conditions seem to be associated with its occurrence, air pollution and excessive cigarette smoking, though other factors at present unknown may also be operative. Active research is proceeding. Each cigarette smoker has to face and prevail over his or her own indulgence.

A great deal of publicity has been given to this condition in the National Press, Broadcasting, Television, etc. In the light of available information, adults should decide what they are going to do about their smoking habits. Young people should be dissuaded by all available means from ever acquiring the habit.

In the Cannock Rural District in 1963 there were nine deaths, 7 male, 2 female, registered as being due to Carcinoma of the Lung or Bronchus, ages at death being males 75, 74, 61, 56, 55, 50, 49 years; females, 59, 46. In England and Wales in 1963, deaths from Carcinoma of the Lung or Bronchus showed an increase from 895 to 908 per million population in men, and from 146 to 152 in women over the 1962 figures. Deaths from this cause numbered 24,422 (20,742 male, 3,680 female).

In the Cannock Rural District in 1963 there were 50 deaths (27 male, 23 female) from Malignant Diseases (all forms). This represented 19.3% of the total deaths. Cancer of the Lung caused 3.5% of the total deaths (4.6% of the Male Deaths and 1.9% of Female Deaths). 25.9% of the Male Cancer Deaths was due to Lung Cancer. The latter disease accounted for 8.7% of the Female Cancer Deaths.

CANCER DEATHS, CANNOCK R.D., 1963

CANCER SITES

	Brain	Breast	Bowels	Gall Bladder	Larynx	Lung and Bronchus	Oesophagus	Ovary	Pancreas	Prostate	Stomach	Testicle	Uterus	Other	Totals
Male	1	—	2	—	—	7	1	—	—	3	8	—	—	5	27
Female	—	4	6	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	5	23
Totals	1	4	8	—	—	9	1	—	1	3	10	—	3	10	50

“There has been a remarkable rise in the Death Rate from Lung Cancer since the early part of the present century. In England and Wales during the years 1911-15 the mortality from this cause among men was 15 per million. By 1951-53 it had soared to 569. In women, over the same period, the figure rose from 9 to 96. Medical statisticians take it for granted that the incidence of Lung Cancer will continue its upward trend in both sexes. One estimate suggests that the rate for men will not stabilise until it reaches 1,350 per million.

In 1963 in England and Wales, male deaths from Cancer, all sites, totalled 55,180 and female deaths 47,200. This represented a Death Rate of 2,416 per million in men and 1,951 in women. The 1962 rates were 2,416 and 1,951 respectively.

Lung Cancer accounted for over 37% of the Male Cancer (all sites), deaths in E. and W. in 1963 and for 7.8% of the female Cancer Deaths.

**POPULATION—ENGLAND AND WALES, AS AT
30th JUNE, 1963, BY SEX AND AGE**
(Figures in Thousands)

Sex	All Ages	0-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over
Males	22,931	2,001	3,474	3,405	3,035	3,215	3,043	2,612	1,462	684
Females	24,193	1,898	3,297	3,285	2,888	3,200	3,163	2,960	2,163	1,339
Totals	4,7124	3,899	6,771	6,690	5,923	6,415	6,206	5,572	3,625	2,023
% of Totals ..	100	8.3	14.3	14.2	12.5	13.6	13.2	12.0	7.6	4.3

By the end of the present century it is estimated that the population of E. and W. will have increased by 18 millions and the number of births will have risen to over one million per year.

The proportion of children and elderly people in the population has become significantly modified since 1901. In that year children under 15 amounted to 32% of the total, and persons of 65 years and over 5%. In 1963, the proportions were respectively 22.6% and 11.9%.

On the basis of the figures for England and Wales, the sex and age constitution of the mid-1963 population of the Cannock Rural District is shewn below.

**CANNOCK R.D.—POPULATION, 32,560
TABLE**

	ALL AGES	0-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over
MALE (%) Total Pop.	15,857 48.7	1,316 4.0	2,267 7.0	2,252 7.0	1,982 6.1	2,132 6.6	2,113 6.4	1,903 5.8	946 3.7	682 2.1
FEMALE (%) Total Pop.	16,703 51.3	1,386 4.3	2,389 7.3	2,372 7.2	2,088 6.4	2,272 7.0	2,205 6.8	2,004 6.2	1,270 3.9	718 2.2
TOTALS	32,560 100	2,702 8.3	4,696 14.3	4,624 14.2	4,070 12.5	4,428 13.6	4,298 13.2	3,907 12.0	2,216 7.6	1,400 4.3

EXPECTATION OF LIFE—ENGLAND AND WALES

On the basis of the Death Rates for the year 1962, the expectation of life for a boy at birth is given as 68 years and that of a girl 74 years. This compares with 67 and 72 in 1953, 48.5 and 52.3 in 1901-10, and with 40 years and 42 years in 1841. This does not imply that on the average people are living longer. The expectation of life at one year of age has remained practically stationary at 69 years for men and 74 years for women since 1954. More persons are

reaching three score years and ten, but the proportions living much longer has not increased. In 1841 the increase in expectation of life after the first year was 7 years. In 1962 this had been reduced to one year, the difference being due entirely to the great reduction of infant mortality occurring in the interval.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The incidence of Infectious Diseases in the Cannock Rural District in 1963, compared with that of previous years, is shown below in tabular form :

Disease	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
Scarlet Fever ..	5	8	8	14	14	5	14	9	19	33	32	32
Whooping Cough ..	35	1	14	30	89	6	44	70	20	19	112	30
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Erysipelas ..	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	6	1	1	3	1
Measles(excluding Rubella) ..	475	61	722	166	370	98	394	44	627	4	327	38
Primary Pneumonia ..	10	5	11	—	15	8	21	8	8	22	12	6
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ..	3	10	2	10	6	—	—	—	29	46	1	—
Typhoid Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polio myelitis ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1

Infectious Diseases notifications, 1963, shewing months of occurrence :

Month	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Measles	Whooping Cough	Primary Pneumonia	Dysentery	Food Poisoning	Enteric or Typhoid Fever	Para-Typhoid Fever	Erysipelas	Paralytic Polio myelitis	Non-Paralytic Polio myelitis
January ..	—	—	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February ..	—	—	82	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March ..	—	—	75	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April ..	—	—	54	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May ..	1	—	57	4	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
June ..	—	—	60	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
July ..	1	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August ..	1	—	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September ..	2	—	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
October ..	—	—	4	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
November ..	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December ..	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	5	—	475	35	10	3	2	—	—	1	—	—

The cases of Dysentery notified were of the mild Sonne Type.

Names of Parishes in the Cannock Rural District shewing number of Houses (including farmhouses) approximate population figures and incidence of infectious Diseases in each parish in 1963.

NAME OF PARISH	Number of Inhabited Houses	Census 1961 Population	Esti- mated Popula- tion Mid- 1962	INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED 1962												
				Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Measles (excluding Rubella)	Whooping Cough	Primary Pneumonia	Dysentery	Enteric or Typhoid	Para-Typhoid	Erysipelas	Poliomyelitis	Respiratory Tuberculosis		
Acton Trussell and Bednall	158	410	410	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Blymhill	153	459	459	1	—	125	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Brewood	1802	5751	6226	1	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheslyn Hay	1063	2991	3050	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coppenhall	64	140	140	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dunston	98	427	427	—	—	45	15	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Essington	1455	4109	4400	2	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Featherstone	422	2170	2325	—	—	83	9	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Great Wyrley	1921	5567	5909	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hatherton	182	530	530	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Hilton	93	405	410	1	—	40	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Huntington	524	1717	2100	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lapley	282	840	860	—	—	80	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Penkridge	1175	3383	3780	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saredon	144	406	406	—	—	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sharehill	192	354	530	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stretton	52	176	176	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teddesley Hay	26	128	128	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weston-under-Lizard	90	294	294	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Totals	9886	30257	32560	5	—	475	35	10	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—

Census, 1961: 30,257 (15,158 Males, 15,099 Females).

Census, 1951: 24,166 (12,049 Males, 12,117 Females).

Intercensal Increase: 6,091 (3,109 Males, 2,982 Females).

Percentage Increase: 25% (25.7% M., 24.3% F.).

AGE AND SEX INCIDENCES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1963

Age Groups	Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria		Measles		Whooping Cough		Primary Pneumonia		Dysentery		Enteric or Typhoid Fever		Para-Typhoid Fever		Erysipelas		Poliomylitis		Respiratory Tuberculosis	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2—	1	—	—	—	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
3—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4—	—	—	—	—	1	3	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—9	—	—	—	—	6	12	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14	2	1	—	—	193	140	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24	—	1	—	—	57	51	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
45—64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	3	2	—	—	265	210	17	18	7	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	3

Also notified during the year were :

2 Cases of Food Poisoning.

1 Case of Meningococcal Infection.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948—1951

No action under the provisions of the above Acts was taken in 1963.

SCARLET FEVER

Five cases of Scarlet Fever were notified in the Cannock Rural District in 1963, compared with 8 in 1962. No deaths were recorded.

Scarlet Fever continues to be relatively mild, having a fatality ratio of 0.01 deaths per 100 notified cases.

MEASLES

475 cases of Measles were notified in the Cannock Rural District in 1963 compared with 64 in 1962. No deaths were recorded. 1963 was one of the "Biennial Measles Years."

The disease recently has been a relatively mild one, but has the "nuisance value" of interfering with the children's school work.

Work on the production of an effective vaccine against Measles is proceeding.

WHOOPING COUGH

35 cases of Whooping Cough were notified in the Cannock Rural District in 1963, compared with 31 in 1962. No deaths were recorded. 425 children were vaccinated against Whooping Cough in the Cannock R.D. in 1963. Whooping Cough has become a much smaller hazard in childhood, but is still a menace to children in the first year of life.

POLIOMYELITIS

No cases of Poliomyelitis were notified in the Cannock Rural District in 1963. During the year 310 persons received primary protective doses of vaccine and 194 were given reinforcing doses.

DIPHTHERIA

No cases of Diphtheria were notified in the Cannock Rural District in 1963. The last case was notified in 1952.

In the period 1916-25 the annual average of Diphtheria notification was 51,572, with an average of 4,214 deaths per year.

During 1963, 501 children were immunised against Diphtheria in the Cannock R.D., while 273 children received reinforcing injections to boost their previous immunising injections.

The Staffordshire County Council has now introduced the Triple Antigen, giving protection against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, and Tetanus, and thus reducing the number of injections to which children are subjected. 477 children were vaccinated against Tetanus in 1963, and 107 had reinforcing injections.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

No cases of Smallpox occurred in the Cannock R.D. in 1963. 186 persons (0-14 years, 136; over 15, 50) in the district were vaccinated during the year. The occurrence of Smallpox cases towards the end of 1961 in England and Wales once more stressed the importance of protection by vaccination. The areas of the world where Smallpox is still endemic are "just next door" to England and Wales since the coming of air travel. Travellers from these areas by sea used to pass through the Smallpox incubation period on the high seas. Air travel has wiped out the protection which sea travel afforded. Vaccination and re-vaccination afford the answer. None are free from risk of Smallpox when rapid air transport links this country with endemic areas.

TUBERCULOSIS

The following table is compiled from the Tuberculosis Register maintained by the Cannock Rural District Council—figures as at 31st December, 1963 (1962 figures in brackets).

CANNOCK RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL								
Respiratory Tuberculosis			Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis			Total Respiratory and Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis		
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
82 (78)	61 (60)	143 (138)	13 (12)	16 (17)	29 (29)	95 (90)	77 (77)	172 (167)

No deaths from Restiratory Tuberculosis were recorded in the Rural District in 1963. Eight cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis were notified (5 male, 3 female) during the year.

In England and Wales in 1963, the fall in Tuberculosis deaths continued, the total number of deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis being 2,613. In 1939, deaths from this cause numbered 21,542. In the 1850's in England and Wales, over 50,000 persons died each year from Respiratory Tuberculosis. The use of specific drugs for the treatment of Tuberculosis has been the prime factor in controlling its spread in the community by rendering patients non-infective quickly.

HOUSING, ETC.

Captain Page, the Council's Engineer and Surveyor, has kindly let me have the following comments re work in 1963.

HOUSING

182 Council dwellings (the second highest total for any year) and 297 private dwellings were completed. Private dwellings have been running at over 200 per year for the last six years and the figure of 297 is the highest recorded, so far, but, with over 400 under construction at the end of the year, this total is likely to be surpassed in 1964.

PUBLIC WORKS

Sewerage schemes and sewage disposal works for Wheaton Aston and Bishopswood were completed during the year and substantial progress made on the construction of a new disposal works at Newtown.

CANNOCK R.D.C.—NEW HOUSES BUILT IN 1963.

Parish	By Council	By Private Enterprise
Acton Trussell and Bednall ..	—	3
Blymhill	—	—
Brewood	—	56
Cheslyn Hay	—	9
Coppenhall	—	1
Dunston	—	1
Essington	112	15
Featherstone	—	—
Great Wyrley	—	139
Hatherton	—	5
Hilton	—	—
Huntington	21	—
Lapley	—	9
Penkridge	21	52
Saredon	—	—
Shareshill	28	7
Stretton	—	—
Teddesley Hay	—	—
Weston-under-Lizard	—	—
TOTALS	182	297

A. THOMPSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT OF CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Summary of Inspections and work done during 1963

Number of Houses inspected for repairs	...	...	...	...	...	112
Re-inspections, calls, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	193
Slaughter-house Licences renewed	...	...	...	...	...	6
Meat and Food Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	2,146
Petrol Licences renewed	...	...	...	...	...	88
New Petrol Licences issued	...	...	...	...	...	6
Drainage Work examined	...	...	...	...	...	140
Visits to Cases of Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	60
New Licences, Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933	...	...	...	...	...	5
Renewal Licences, Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933	...	...	...	...	...	33
Informal Notices issued	...	...	...	...	...	44
Statutory Notices issued	...	...	...	...	...	0
Samples taken of Drinking Water :						
Chemical	...	...	...	...	...	5
Bacteriological	...	...	...	...	...	28
Moveable Dwelling Licences issued	...	...	...	...	...	10
Visits re Moveable Dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	150
Visits re Refuse Matters	...	...	...	...	...	138
Visits re Disinfestation for Vermin	...	...	...	...	...	22
Demolition Orders served	...	...	...	...	...	6
Closing Orders served	...	...	...	...	...	6
Houses Demolished	...	...	...	...	...	0

RODENT CONTROL, 1963

Premises Inspected:

	Total Inspected	Found Infested
Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses)	87	87
Business Premises	16	15
Agricultural	8	8
Local Authority	12	12
	<hr/> 123 <hr/>	<hr/> 122 <hr/>

Visits to carry out Treatments of Infestations:

Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses)	...	...	...	...	...	...	448
Business Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Agricultural	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
<hr/>							
Bodies Found	...	...	...	...	...	449	638
<hr/>							<hr/>

PARTICULARS OF NUMBER OF HOUSES SUPPLIED FROM PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WATER MAINS

						Houses Supplied	
						Houses	Direct
Acton and Bednall	...	...	...	...	...	160	119
Blymhill	...	...	...	...	...	160	8
Brewood	...	...	...	...	...	1,723	1,673
Cheslyn Hay	...	...	...	...	...	1,064	1,062
Coppenhall	...	...	...	...	...	48	49
Dunston	...	...	...	...	...	94	39
Essington	...	...	...	...	...	1,474	1,344
Featherstone	...	...	...	...	...	407	406
Hatherton	...	...	...	...	...	184	178
Hilton	...	...	...	...	...	93	87
Huntington	...	...	...	...	...	500	500
Lapley	...	...	...	...	...	275	242
Penkridge	...	...	...	...	...	1,199	1,152
Saredon	...	...	...	...	...	150	140
Shareshill	...	...	...	...	...	224	220
Stretton	...	...	...	...	...	50	46
Teddesley Hay	...	...	...	...	...	28	22
Weston-under-Lizard	...	...	...	...	...	83	78
Great Wyrley	...	...	...	...	...	1,922	1,919
						<hr/>	<hr/>
						9,838	9,284

ANTHRAX

During the year nine suspected cases of Anthrax (which were not confirmed) were reported, compared with six suspected cases in the previous year.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 and 1948

The following shows the number and type of factories in the area.

Premises	No. on the Register	No. of Inspections made during 1962
(1) Non-mechanical ..	17	12
(2) Mechanical Factories	55	16
Total	72	28

WATER SUPPLIES

Water supplies to the district during 1963 were from the Staffordshire Water Works Company, The Wolverhampton Corporation, The Stafford Corporation, and the East Shropshire Water Board. The quality of these waters remained satisfactory.

SOURCE	No. of Samples taken for Bacteriological Examination	No. of Samples taken for Chemical Analysis	RESULTS			
			Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
			Bact.	Chem.	Bact.	Chem.
Wells (Private)	18	—	8	—	10	—
Springs (Private)	5	2	3	2	2	—
Bores (Private)	3	1	3	1	—	—
Main Supplies	2	1	1	1	1	—
TOTALS	28	4	15	4	13	—

FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

The following premises are registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 :—

Fried Fish and Chip Shops and Manufacturers of Preserved Foods	...	...	...	...	12
Sale of Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	142

In addition to routine visits made to the above premises, other establishments where food is handled, stored, or sold, have been visited. These include provision shops, butchers, and cafes, etc

The number and description of the various types of food premises in the district are set out below :

Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	64
Bakers	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cafes, Inns, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	64
Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	19
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	24
Works Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	10
Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	...	...	6

All foodstuffs condemned in shops during the year are listed below :—

9 tins Chopped Pork	7 tins Garden Peas
62 bags Potatoes	76 tins Tomatoes
3 Chickens	1 tin Steak and Kidney
6 tins Corned Beef	29 tins Herring Roe
1 tin Rice Pudding	15 tins Carrots
13 tins Baked Beans	6 tins Cooked Ham
10 tins Evaporated Milk	2 tins Mock Turtle Soup
2 tins Casserole Steak	1 tin Treacle Pudding

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Inspected	3815	7677	18701	8161
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:				
Whole carcases condemned	1	24	24	5
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	645	18	273	972
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ..	16.91%	0.45%	1.54%	11.9%
Tuberculosis only:				
Whole carcases condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	Nil	Nil	71
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ..	0.03%	0.00%	Nil	.93%
Cysticercus Bovis— Cases affected	8	—	—	—
Total Meat Inspection visits ..	1635			

Number of visits made to each individual Slaughter-house during 1963

Mr. W. Gibbs, Market Place, Brewood	...	...	...	53
Mr. J. B. Whitehouse, Blymhill Lawn, Blymhill	...	...	...	78
Mr. K. Owen, The Laches, Coven	...	...	...	424
Mr. A. Churchill, The Laurels, Wheaton Aston	...	...	...	94
Mr. H. P. Westwood, 203 Station Street, Cheslyn Hay	...	...	...	426
Mr. G. Yates, Trial Pit, Newtown, Essington	...	...	...	560
				1,635

G. RICHARDSON,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

